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DICTIONARY

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Bible Appendix

Scripture Words, &c.



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A PRAYER.

O ETERNAL and most gracious God, thou dwellest in the high and holy place, and yet dost not refuse to hear the most ignorant and unworthy person, that comes to thee in the name of Jesus Christ, thy dear Son. Let not my merciful Lord be angry, if, encouraged by thy promises and thy goodness, I venture to draw near to thy throne in prayer for thy blessing, before I sit down to read and think upon thy word. Make me thankful that I am taught to read the Scriptures, which, through thy blessing, are able to make the simple wise unto salvation. Bless those in their own souls, and bless their kind labours of love, who endeavour to make the ignorant acquainted with the glorious Doctrines and Truths which thou hast revealed for our eternal good. Bless to me this little work, that it may be to me a key by which I may open those hard and difficult things in thy word and worship which are now shut against me. And do thou endow me with seriousness of mind, strength of memory, tenderness of conscience, simplicity of faith, and sincerity of heart. That I may see all my sins, hate them and forsake them; that I may trust in the death of the Lord Jesus Christ, for the pardon of them; that I may spend every day under the influence of thy Holy Spirit, and endeavour to do every duty in that state of life to which thy providence has called me. May I live in thy fear and die in thy favor, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ my Lord and Saviour.—*Amen.*



ABASE—to cast down or bring to poverty or shame.

An Abomination—that which is hateful to God.

Absolve—to pardon or to free any one from sin.

Abate—to lessen or decrease.

Abyss—a deep place, Hell.

Acknowledge—to own or confess.

Acknowledged by God—to be owned as the children of God.

Administer—to perform or distribute any thing by way of office.

Adoption—the choosing any one for a child who is not our own.

Adversary—an enemy.

Adversity—distress or trouble.

Assurance—trust or dependance on God.

Affliction—sorrow, trouble, distress.

Aggravation—that which increases an offence and makes it more faulty.

Agony—pain or suffering.

Alien—a foreigner, one who is not of our country.

Almighty—able to do all things.

All-powerful—the same as Almighty.

All-wise—knowing all things.

Amen—a wish and hope that it may be as we ask, also a belief that it is as we say.

Angels—heavenly messengers.

Angelic—of the nature of Angels.

Annexed—joined.

Anoint—to pour oil upon any one, this ceremony was generally used over any person who was set apart for the office of King, Priest, or Prophet, to denote the gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit.

Anointed—set apart for a holy purpose.

Applied—conveyed to, or given.

Apostles—twelve disciples chosen by Jesus Christ to be his constant companions, and to preach the Gospel.

Apostacy—departure from religion.

Apostate—one who has forsaken his religion.

Archangel—an Angel of superior order.

Ascend—to go upwards.

Ascension—Christ's visible going up into Heaven.

Ascribing—acknowledging as due.

Atheist—one who says there is no God, or lives as if there was not a God.

Attributes—perfections and qualities of God, such as truth, holiness, goodness, &c.

Atonement—that which turns aside the punishment due to any person or persons which God might justly inflict, by undergoing the suffering instead of the guilty; Christ thus became our atonement, this is also called propitiation. See Rom. 3, and 25 verse, also 1 of John, 2 ch. and 2d verse.

Author—the maker or inventor of any thing.

The Author of the Universe—God.

The Author of our Faith—Jesus Christ.

Authority—power.

Augmentation—increase.

Baptism—is a sacrament wherein the washing or sprinkling with water in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, doth signify and seal our introduction into Christ's Church, as one of its Members, and our partaking of the covenant of grace; and our engagement to be the Lord's.

Believe—to give credit to any thing.

Believers—those persons who receive Christ in his offices, of Prophet to teach, Priest to atone for them, and King to rule in their hearts by his power.

Benefits of Redemption—the blessings of the gospel procured by Christ.

Bethel—the house of God.

Bible—the Word of God, the book of Scripture history, &c.

Blasphemer—one who speaks against any of the persons of the Godhead.

Blessed—made happy, also honoured and praised when applied to God.

Blessing of God—the favour of God which alone can make the creatures comfortable or useful to us.

Bliss—the highest degree of happiness.

Brother—every man living with whom we have to do.

Carnal—fleshly, worldly.

Centurion—a Captain over an hundred men.

Charity—love to God, and from that cause universal good will to all mankind.

Chastity—purity of mind, and modesty of behaviour.

Cherubim—angels.

Christ—God the Son, the anointed one, the Saviour.

Colossians—a people who lived at a city called Colosse.

The Comforter—the Holy Ghost.

Communion—fellowship.

Commune—to meditate, or to talk with oneself, or any one else.

Commination—or threatening of God's judgments against sinners; what is called the Commination Service, is used in our Church on Ash Wednesday.

Communicate—to tell, or to give, or to bestow.

Concubine—in the Bible means a sort of wife of a second or inferior order, the first wife taking place of all the rest.

Congregation—a number of people met together to worship God.

Contrition—sorrow for sin.

To Convert Sinners—to turn their hearts to love God, and trust in Christ.

Corinthians—a people who lived in a City called Corinth.

Corporal—bodily.

To Corrupt—to taint the mind with wickedness.

Corruption—a state of rottenness and decay of body, and wickedness of mind.

Corruptible—subject to corruption.

Covenant—an agreement between two or more persons.

Covenant of Works—that agreement which God made with Adam, in which he promised eternal life to perfect obedience.

Covenant of Grace—the New Testament, or that agreement in which God gives eternal life freely for Christ's sake.

Covet—to have a strong desire for other men's goods.

Creator—God the Father and Maker of all things.

Creatures—the things made by the Creator.

Crucify—to nail a person to a cross of wood.

Crucifixion—the punishment of nailing a person to a cross.

The Curse of God—is when a person is devoted to shame or death, and given up by God himself.

Cymbal—a musical instrument made of some kind of metal.

Death—the separation of soul and body.

Eternal Death—eternal misery.

Deacons—persons appointed by the Apostles, to relieve the poor and assist the Presbyters or Priests.

Denounce—to threaten vengeance.

Desart—an uninhabited place.

Descend—to go downwards.

Devils—evil angels who were cast out of Heaven for rebellion against God.

Devilish—like the devil.

To Die unto Sin—to forsake sin in heart and life.

To Discern the Lord's Body—is to know and consider that the bread and wine given in the Sacrament, represent the body and blood of Christ.

Disciple—a scholar or learner.

Dissimble—to pretend one thing and do another.

Disimulation—insincerity or falsehood.

Dulcimer—a musical instrument.

Elect—chosen of God.

Elected—chosen.

To Embalm—is to take out the bowels and all the inside of a dead body, and also to scoop out the brains, and then fill those places with aromatic and sweet smelling spices and drugs; the whole body is afterwards anointed with oil of cedar and with myrrh, and then steeped in nitre for 40 days.

To Enjoy God—to rejoice in his presence and his love.

Entire—without omitting any part of what God has appointed.

Epistles—letters.

Ephesians—a people who lived at a city called Ephesus.

Equals—those who are of our own rank, as brothers, sisters, or neighbours.

Eschew—to shun or avoid.

Eternity—duration without beginning or end.

Eternal—that which always has been and ever will be.

Evangelist—a writer of the history of our Saviour.

Everlasting—without end.

Excellent—having very good and rare qualities.

Execute—to fulfil, to perform.

Exist—to be, to live, to have a being.

Exorcist—a forcerer or conjurer, one who by prayers pretends to drive away evil spirits. Elymas was such a person.

Expound—to explain.

Faith—trust in Christ, or receiving him as proposed in the Gospel.

The Fall of Man—Adam's sin is so called, because he fell from the favour of God by his disobedience.

Familiar Spirits—those who practice the art of magic, fortune-telling, and conjuring, are said to possess familiar spirits, and to do all those acts by the power of the devil. See 1 Sam. 28 chap. from verse 7 to the 15.

Felicity—happiness.

Festival—a day of religious joy.

Fidelity—faithfulness.

Firmament—the sky.

Foreknowledge—the knowledge of God concerning future events.

Fortitude—courage and confidence in God.

Free—without price, through favour, without hindrance.

Frontlet or Phylactery—a piece of parchment, on which the Jews wrote some passages of the law, and wore it on their foreheads at morning and noonday prayers.

Frustrate—to make void or to render useless.

Gabriel—one of the principal angels in Heaven.

Galileans—a people who lived at a city called Galilee.

Galatians—a people who lived at a city called Galatia.

Genealogy—a list of ancestors or forefathers.

Gentiles—all who were not Jews, when the latter were the chosen people of God.

Ghost—a spirit.

Holy Ghost—the spirit of God, and the third person in the Trinity.

Ghostly Enemy—the devil.

Glory—a state of honour and happiness in Heaven, when mentioned in a scriptural sense.

Glorious—shining forth in splendour, brightness, and beauty.

To Glorify God—to do him honour as the most glorious and excellent Being.

Godhead—the Trinity.

Gospel—good news or glad tidings of salvation.

Governor—one who rules or commands any person or place.

Graven Image—the likeness of any thing made with a tool in order to worship it.

Free Grace of God—the free and undeserved favour of God.

Growth in Grace—increase or improvement in holiness.

Growing in Holiness—perseverance or continuance and increase in goodness.

Gracious—kind, merciful.

Hallowed—sanctified, or set apart for holy uses; to hallow God's name is to reverence it.

Hallelujah—praise the Lord.

Heathens—the Gentiles or all those who knew not the true God and Christ.

Heaven—the habitation of God and Angels.

The Heavens—the sky, with the sun, moon, and stars.

Heave—to lift up.

Hell—the habitation of the devil and wicked spirits.

Hell—sometimes in scripture means the grave or the invisible state, particularly in the belief, where it is said Jesus Christ descended into hell, in which place it means he went into the state of departed spirits. Also in Psalm 49, verse 14, and in several other places.

Heinous—hateful.

Herefy—false doctrine.

Holy—good, religious.

Holiness—goodness wrought in us by the power of God.

Hope—the desire and expectation of God's promise.

Hosanna—a shout of prayer; save, we beseech thee.

Humble—modest, not proud.

Humility—without pride, lowliness of mind.

Idols—images of wood or stone, or any living creatures which are worshiped as God.

Idolatry—the worship of false Gods.

Jealous—God's being highly concerned for his own honour.

Jehovah—one of the names of God.

Jehovah- Jireh—the Lord will provide.

Jehovah-Nissi—the Lord my banner.

Jehovah-Rophi—I am the Lord.

Jesus—a Saviour.

Jews—a name by which the Israelites are now distinguished.

Image of God—that is the resemblance or likeness of his Holiness.

Immortal—not subject to death.

Immortality—the state of him who is never to die.

Immutable—unchangeable.

Imputed to us—reckoned to our account and advantage.

Importunate—earnest.

Increase of Grace—growth in holiness.

Incomprehensible—not to be fully understood.

Incorruptible—not subject to corruption.

Incarnation of Christ—was his taking our flesh upon him and becoming a man for our sakes.

Inferiors—those that are below us, as sons, daughters, and servants.

Infinite—boundless, not confined to time or place.

Ingrafting into Christ—our entrance into christianity, or union with Christ by faith.

Inhabit—to live in a place.

Inheritance—a possession to be enjoyed hereafter.

To have Inheritance with the Saints in Light—is to go to Heaven when we die.

Joy in the Holy Ghost—holy rejoicing wrought in us by the power of God.

Israelites—the Jews, the descendants of Jacob, who was also called Israel.

Inspired—taught and assisted by the holy spirit.

Inspiration—some extraordinary work of God's spirit on the mind of a creature, by which he is made more wise or more holy.

Instituted—appointed, commanded.

Intemperance—excess in eating and drinking.

Intercession—the pleading or praying for another.

Judge—one who has authority to judge causes.

Just—giving to every one his due.

The Just—those whose sins are pardoned by God for the sake of Jesus Christ. Also upright persons.

Justified—delivered from past sins and pardoned of God for the sake of Christ.

Invisible Church—is made up of those who have true religion in the heart, but which God only knows or sees.

Invocation—the calling upon God in prayer.

King—a supreme Governor.

Kingdom of Grace—the Government of God and Christ among men on earth.

Kingdom of Glory—the government of God among saints in Heaven.

The Law of God—the ten commandments.

The Moral Law—that law which directs our manners, or our duty to God and man, and is a rule for all mankind.

Leasing—falsehood.

Legion—a body of 5000 soldiers.

Leprosy—a loathsome disease which covers the body with scales and scurf.

A Leper—one who has the leprosy.

Levite—a descendant of Levi.

Litany—a general form of supplicatory prayer.

Liturgy—the public service of God, as used in our Church.

The Lord—the supreme Being who rules and governs all things.

To be the Lord's—to be entirely given up to the service of Christ and to his disposal.

Majesty of God—his sovereignty over all creatures.

Maimed—having lost a limb.

Mammon—riches.

The whole Man—our thoughts, memory, will, affections, and all our faculties.

Martyr—one who suffers death for the sake of religion.

Martyrdom—the death of a martyr.

Marvelous—wonderful, strange, astonishing.

Merciful—unwilling to punish and willing to save.

Messiah—Christ.

The Mind—the soul of man.

Miracle—something above human power, and out of the common course of nature.

Miraculous—done by miracle.

Mortal—subject to death.

Mufflers—women's veils or masks which covered the whole face except the eyes, these were common among the Arabs and Jews.

Multitude—a great number of people.

Mystery—a truth revealed by God, which is above the power of natural reason:

Mysterious—relating to mystery.

Nativity—birth.

Oblation—an offering or sacrifice to God, which made a principal part of the Jewish worship, and in general called Corban.

Omnipotent—all powerful, able to do all things.

Omnipresence—God's presence in all places.

Omission—the neglecting any duty.

Omniscience—God's knowledge of all things.

Ordinances—appointments of God.
Original Sin, or Birth Sin—evil inclinations which are born with every child of Adam since the fall.

Paradise—a place of happiness, the Garden of Eden, also Heaven.

Parable—a similitude, an instructive story.

Pardon—forgiveness of a crime.

Paralytic—afflicted with the palsy.

Passion Week, or Holy Week—is that week in which Christ was put to death.

Passion of Christ—the sufferings of Christ.

Passover—a solemn festival of the Jews in remembrance of their coming out of Egypt, when the destroying Angel put to death all the first born of the Egyptians, and passed over the houses marked with blood. See Exodus, chap. 12. This was typical of Christ, whose blood sprinkled by faith, preserves the sinner from the destroyer.

Patriarchs—the heads of tribes or families.

Penitent—sorrowful for sin.

Pentateuch—the first five books in the Bible.

Petition—an humble request.

Pharisees—a sect of the Jews who pretended to more religion than others, and trusted in their own goodness as deserving the favour of God.

Philippians—a people who lived in a city called Philippi.

Phylacteries—see frontlet.

Preface—one or more sentences going before to bring in something else.

Preparation of Mind—the endeavouring to put the mind into a right frame.

Presumptuous—disrespectful with regard to holy things.

Priests—as mentioned in the Bible, were Levites of the family of Aaron, set apart for the offering of sacrifice, &c.

Priests in our days—are Clergymen who teach and preach the Gospel of Christ.

Prophets—people who foretold things to come.

A Prophecy—a declaration of something to come.

Prosperity—the blessings of this life, or success in the world.

Profelyte—a new convert to some religion or sect.

Providence—the care of God over his creatures.

Psalms—a holy song.

Psalmist—a writer of holy songs.

Psalter—a Psalm book.

Psaltery—a kind of musical instrument beaten with a stick.

Quaternion—four in company.

Quiver—a case for holding arrows.

Rabbi—a Doctor among the Jews.

Raca—a worthless fellow.

Ransom—according to Scripture is a price paid to free or redeem any one from sin and punishment ; thus Christ became a ransom for all believers.

Redeem—to ransom or free any one from punishment.

Redeemer—one that frees us from bondage and misery by a price paid ; Christ redeemed us with his blood.

Redemption—deliverance from sin and misery, by a price paid.

Reconcile—to make friends, to bring men into the favour of God again.

Regeneration—the changing our old sinful inclinations for new and holy inclinations by the power of God, or as the Church Catechism expresses it, “ a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness.”

Religion—the knowledge of God and obedience to his laws.

Remission of Sin—the pardon of sin.

Remnant—those that are left, a small number.

Remit—to forgive a punishment.

Repentance—sorrow for sin and turning from it to God, in newness of life.

Resurrection—rising from the dead.

Restitution—the restoring again what was wrongfully taken away.

Revelation—a communication of mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven, the Scriptures.

Reverence and Confidence—fear and hope, or trust in God.

Sadducees—a sect among the Jews who denied the resurrection from the dead.

Sacrifice—some living creature slain and offered up to God; to answer for some offence committed against him.

Salvation—saving men from sin and Hell, and bringing them safe to Heaven.

Samaritans—a people who lived in Samaria.

Sanhedrim—the great council of the Jews.

The Sanctifier—the Holy Ghost.

Sanctification—holiness which is a work of the Holy Spirit, whereby we are renewed in our inclinations to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

To be Sanctified—to be made holy.

Schism—a separation in the Church of Christ, not from the essential doctrines of that Church, but differing only in things of small importance, and therefore causeless and blamable.

Scribes—the teachers and explainers of the Jewish Law.

Scaled and delivered to us in the Word of God—that is confirmed and assured to us, as the possession of a house or land is made sure to us, by a seal set to the writing that conveys it.

Sepulchre—a tomb or grave.

Sitting at the right hand of God—is having power and authority over all things given by God the Father.

A Shekel—a piece of Jewish money, worth about 2s. 3d. or 2s. 6d. of our money.

Shiloh—Messiah.

Sin—transgression of the Law of God, or breaking of his Commandments.

Sorcerer—one who practises as a Conjuror.

A Sovereign—a king or chief ruler.

Sovereignty—the highest dominion and authority.

Spirit—a being that has understanding and will, but no bodily shape or parts, nor can be seen with the eyes.

The Spirit of Man—the thinking part or the soul of man.

Subduing us to God—is to bring our souls to the obedience of Christ.

Superiors—those that are above us, as parents, masters, and governors.

Superscription—a writing on the top or outside of any thing.

Supreme—high above all.

Tabernacle—a kind of building in form of a tent, used by the Jews for religious worship during their journeying through the wilderness.

Feast of Tabernacles—is one of the three great solemnities among the Jews, in remem-

brance of God's goodness, who protected them in the wilderness, and made them dwell in booths when they came out of Egypt.

Tabar—the Mount on which Christ was supposed to be transfigured.

Temptation—any thing that entices or persuades us to sin, or that diverts us from our duty.

The Old Testament—the revelation of God's will to the Jews.

New Testament—the revelation of God's will by Evangelists and Apostles.

Testimony—witness.

Tetrarch—a Governor of a Quarter of a Province.

Thessalonians—a people of Thessalonica.

Transfiguration—a change of form.

Transgression—doing what the law of God forbids.

Trespasses—sins, offences.

Tribes of Israel—the descendants of Jacob divided into twelve parts, named after his twelve sons.

A Type—an image or model of something hereafter to come. Thus the brazen serpent in the wilderness curing the wounded Israelites, was a type of Christ, lifted up on the cross to heal and save sinners. See Numb. 21. 4—10, compared with John 3. 14, 15.

Vanity—emptiness, vain conceit of ourselves.

Variableness—liableness to change.

Verily—in truth, most truly.

Vice—a course of life and actions contrary to virtue.

Virtuous—cherishing good dispositions and doing good works.

Visible Church—all that profess the true religion with their lips and do not contradict it in their lives, and called visible because seen of men.

Visiting Iniquities—punishing sins.

Unrighteous—wicked.

Uniting us to Christ—making us one with Christ, as the Members are united to the head, or the branch to the tree.

Wicked—given to vice and hating goodness.

Wickedness—corruption of mind and manners.

Works of Mercy—acts of kindness to the sick, the miserable, and the helpless.

Works of Necessity—are eating, drinking, taking care of health, or taking care of cattle, &c.

Zeal—a warm anxiety for the promotion of God's Kingdom.

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FEASTS and FASTS.

ADVENT—that time which immediately goes before Christmas, from the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew; the word Advent, signifies coming, and this Season prepares us for the great Festival of Christ's birth called Christmas.

CHRISTMAS—the day on which our Saviour Jesus Christ was born into the world.

EPIPHANY—the manifestation or appearance of our blessed Saviour to the Gentiles; the word Epiphany signifies manifestation or shewing forth.

GOOD FRIDAY—the day on which Jesus Christ suffered on the cross and bore our sins.

EASTER-DAY—the day on which our blessed Saviour rose from the dead, being the third day after his death.

ASCENSION-DAY—the day on which our blessed Saviour ascended into Heaven, which was forty days after his resurrection.

WHIT-SUNDAY—the day on which the Holy Ghost came down upon the Apostles, and it was also the Season of baptizing in the ancient Church.

TRINITY SUNDAY—this day is set apart to glorify all the three persons in the blessed God-head, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

ASH-WEDNESDAY—the first day of Lent, and is so called because sinners used to lament their sins, lying in sackcloth and ashes at this season.

MICHAELMAS—the feast of St. Michael the Arch-Angel.

The PURIFICATION of the BLESSED VIRGIN—is the first day on which the Virgin Mary made her appearance in the Temple (or Church), at the end of the forty days after the birth of our Saviour, and is something like the churching of women with us.

EMBER DAYS—certain days set apart by the Church, to implore, by prayer and fasting, the blessing of God upon all those who are to be ordained Ministers; they are called Ember Days, because the ancient Christians used on their solemn fasts to sprinkle ashes on their heads.

PALM SUNDAY—the Sunday before Easter, so called in remembrance of our Saviour's coming in triumph from Bethany to Jerusalem, when the multitude that attended him cut down branches of Palm Trees, crying Hosanna to the Son of David.

MAUNDAY THURSDAY—the Thursday before Easter, so called from the mandate or command, which our Saviour gave his Apostles to commemorate his supper, which after the celebration of the Passover, he instituted on this day.

ROGATION DAYS—they are the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, before our Lord's Ascension, and are called Rogation Days, from the extraordinary prayers and supplications which were offered at this season by devout christians, to intreat Almighty God to turn away from our Nation those judgments our sins had deserved; and that he would bless the fruits with which the earth is then covered.

The particular hours of Prayer as mentioned in the New Testament.

The Third Hour—nine o'clock in the morning.

The Sixth—twelve at noon.

The Ninth—three in the afternoon.

The Eleventh—five in the evening.

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